The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS

Information Bulletin

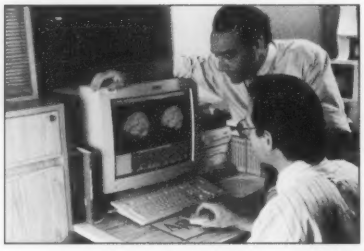
Vol. 57, No. 7 **July 1998**

Children's Literature: 'From Sea to Shining Sea'

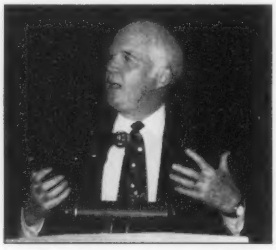
The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

Vol. 57, No. 7 July 1998

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

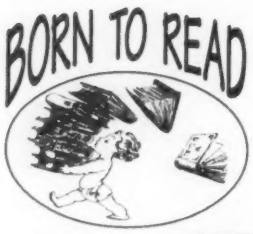


170



174

178



187

On the Cover: This illustration from *Old Mother Hubbard and Her Wonderful Dog*, written by Sarah Catherine Martin and illustrated by James Marshall, serves as the signature image of a new exhibition at the Library. *Illustration © 1991 James Marshall. Published by Farrar, Straus and Giroux; all rights reserved, used with permission.*

Cover Story: "From Sea to Shining Sea — An American Sampler: Children's Books from the Library of Congress," is a new exhibition featuring works drawn from the Library's 200,000 children's books. 176

Hope for the Library: Entertainer Bob Hope will donate his personal papers, radio and television scripts and joke files to the Library. 167

Gift for Conservation: The David and Lucile Packard Foundation has given the Library $10 million for the development of a new audiovisual conservation center near Culpeper, Va. 167

Good Fellows: Fifty educators from across the nation were named to participate in the American Memory Fellows Program. 168

Thoughts and Feelings: The brain's role in determining emotion and how emotion affects health was the subject of a May symposium. 170

Scholars on Site: The 1998 Mellon Foreign Area Fellowships have been awarded. 172

Prize for 'The Eyes': *Eyes of the Nation: A Visual History of the United States* won first prize in a museum publications design competition. 173

'Pillar of Fire': Author Taylor Branch discussed the newly released second volume in his trilogy documenting the civil rights movement. 174

For a Better Life: Acting Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights Bill Lann Lee gave the keynote address for the Library's Asian Pacific American Heritage Month. 180

Cultures in Conflict: Scholar Amartya Sen compared Asian values and American priorities in a Library lecture. 181

Israel at 50: Historian Shlomo Aronson discussed the Holocaust and the 1948 founding of Israel. 182

One Writer's Journey: Author Cynthia Chin-Lee spoke at the Library in May as part of Asian Pacific American Heritage Month . 183

Composers Commissioned: Eleven composers and performing organizations have been granted Koussevitzky Awards for the commission of new musical works. 184

News from the Center for the Book 186

The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* (ISSN 0041-7904) is issued monthly by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States. It is also available on the World Wide Web at www.loc.gov/loc/lcib/.

Research institutions and educational organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Director for Acquisition, 101 Independence Avenue S.E., Washington DC 20540-4100. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin*, Public Affairs Office, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Avenue S.E., Washington DC 20540-1610, e-mail lcib@loc.gov.

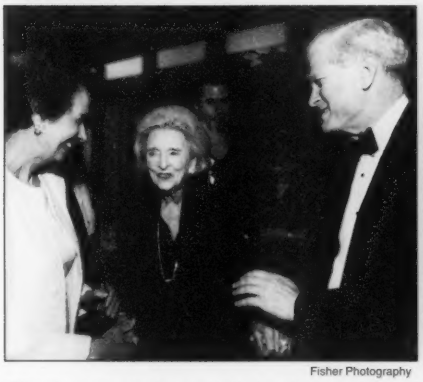
GUY LAMOLINARA, Editor
JOHN H. SAYERS, Production

Bob Hope to Donate Papers to Library

On May 19, the family of Bob Hope announced its intention to donate over the next few years personal papers, radio and television broadcasts, scripts, joke files, films and other materials from the comic legend's career. Because of illness, Mr. Hope was unable to attend a reception that evening in the Great Hall of the Thomas Jefferson Building.

The processing and preservation of the collection will be supported by a generous gift from the Hopes. The gift will also endow the Bob Hope Gallery of American Entertainment, a permanent display of rotating items from the Bob Hope Collection and other collections in the Library related to American entertainment.

Fisher Photography



Fisher Photography

Fisher Photography

Fisher Photography

That's entertainment (clockwise from lower left): During a May 19 reception, Dr. and Mrs. Billington thank Bob Hope (who could not attend) and Dolores Hope for their gift to the Library of the Bob Hope Collection; Mrs. Hope looks at plans for the Bob Hope Gallery of American Entertainment; comic writer Larry Gelbart; Mrs. Hope admires a bronze statue honoring her husband's wartime service as (from left) her grandson, Zachary Hope, Dr. Billington, daughter Linda Hope, son Kelly and grandson Andrew Lande look on.

$10 Million Packard Grant Funds AV Center

Culpeper, Va., to House Storage, Conservation Efforts

Dr. Billington has announced that the David and Lucile Packard Foundation has given the Library a grant of $10 million to begin development of a state-of-the-art National Audio-Visual Conservation Center on a site near Culpeper, Va.

The grant includes funds for the foundation to acquire, on behalf of the Library of Congress and the Architect of the Capitol, the 140,078-square-foot building and 41 acres now owned by the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond.

The acquisition was authorized by PL 105-144, which was signed into law by President Clinton on Dec. 15, 1997. The Culpeper property will enable the Library to develop a central storage and conservation facility that will accommodate all the Library's audiovisual collections and to design new specialized preservation laboratories for all its audiovisual media.

The existing building was originally built in the 1960s as a back-up operations center for the Federal Reserve in the event of a Cold War emergency. The three-story building is almost completely underground, making it energy efficient and readily adaptable for low-temperature and humidity storage — the conditions needed for the long-term preservation of the Library's priceless motion picture and recorded sound collections.

Dr. Billington greeted news of the Packard Foundation grant, saying, "For more than 50 years, the Library has sustained the most active publicly funded acquisition and preservation program for motion picture and recorded sound materials in the nation. The Library's present research collections of film, television, radio and recorded sound items are the largest and most comprehensive in the world. Through the generosity of the board of directors of the David and Lucile Packard Foundation, and the support of the U.S. Congress, the Library will now be able, for the first time in its history, to plan with the Architect of the Capitol for the construction of a state-of-the-art facility dedicated to the long-term conser-

continued on page 168

American Memory Fellows Named

50 Educators to Participate in NDL Educators Institute

The National Digital Library Program has announced the selection of 50 educators to participate in the 1998 American Memory Fellows Program. The program is an opportunity for teams of outstanding middle and high school humanities teachers and library/media specialists to improve the teaching of American history and culture in their schools by using digitized primary sources from the Library.

"This is an important and exciting opportunity for the Library to share its valuable historical primary-source materials and to become partners with educators to bring this material to schools across the nation," said Dr. Billington. "The Library looks forward to working with these 50 Fellows and building on the success of last year's Educators Institute.

The American Memory Fellows will gather in Washington for a National Digital Library Educators Institute from July 26 to July 31. Fellows will learn about the Library of Congress's digitized American Memory collections of photographs, documents, maps, sound recordings and motion pictures available at www.loc.gov/. During the Educators Institute, the Fellows will share in a professional development experience that will shape the way the Library's unique American Memory collections are used in schools across the country.

The 1998 Fellows join 50 graduates of the 1997 Educators Institute. Like their predecessors, the 1998 Fellows will create teaching units based on the American Memory collections. Then, in school year 1998-1999, Fellows will test their teaching units in the classroom, and will revise them for eventual dissemination to the education community through both the Library's World Wide Web site and at professional education forums nationwide. Interactive teaching unit ideas proposed by the selected American Memory Fellows include projects on the New Deal and the Depression, African American history, "period" newspapers, and a video-documentary of New York City as well as interdisciplinary projects on local history, immigration and childhood.

Last year's American Memory Fellows found the institute meaningful to their teaching and their professional growth. William Fernekes, a social studies supervisor from New Jersey said, "In my 23-plus years in the field, I would rate this institute at the very top in terms of daily quality and long-term potential for educational change." Participant Michael Federspiel of H.H. Dow High School in Midland, Mich., explained that the institute and the American Memory collections "have made history come alive for my students, and have allowed them to be 'historians' working with legitimate primary documents."

Twenty-five, two-person American Memory Fellows teams, selected by an independent review panel from 159 teams of applicants, comprise teachers, librarians, curriculum coordinators, media specialists and other educational professionals from across the nation. The American Memory Fellows are frequent users of technology in the classroom, and they are experienced using primary sources to motivate students, promote critical thinking and help students connect history to their own lives. Each Fellow is an active leader in the field of education and has the ability to disseminate his or her expertise to educators in their region.

As part of their participation, American Memory Fellows will also cooperate throughout the school year in an on-line National Digital Library Teacher Network. Through this forum, they will exchange ideas and learn from each other through organized on-line discussion groups.

The American Memory Fellows Program is part of the National Digital Library Program, which aims to digitize millions of American history items from the Library of Congress collections by the year 2000. Hundreds of thousands of items are already available on-line. The 1998 National Digital Library Educators Institute is made possible by a grant from an anonymous donor, who is helping the Library reach out to the education community. □

Packard
continued from page 167

vation of our national audiovisual heritage. The new facility will be known as the National Audio-Visual Conservation Center and it will serve not only the storage, preservation and access needs of the Library but also, we hope, eventually provide similar services to other American nonprofit audiovisual archives."

Dr. Billington added special personal thanks to David W. Packard, saying, "We are greatly indebted to the foundation for its generous gift and to David for his pioneering commitment to film preservation at the Library and other American film archives. His leadership in presenting classic films in their original format at his unique Stanford Theater in Palo Alto, Calif., has set the standard for repertory theaters throughout the country. On behalf of Congress, I want to express the deep appreciation of the nation for his taking the lead in providing a national center to preserve this important heritage for future generations."

The Library of Congress, through the activities of its congressionally mandated National Film Preservation Board, National Film Registry and American Television and Radio Archives, leads the nation in preserving America's moving image and recorded sound heritage.

The Library acquired its first motion pictures in 1893 and its audiovisual collections have grown continuously ever since. Today, the Library's motion picture collection totals more than 1 million reels of film and more than 500,000 television items. Its holdings of radio broadcasts exceed 600,000 and sound recordings more than 1.5 million items. These materials are currently stored in a number of Library-owned and -rented storage facilities in Washington, D.C., Pennsylvania, Maryland and Ohio.

1998 American Memory Fellows

MID-ATLANTIC

Team 1

Alison Cole Westfall
Teacher
St. Peter's School
422 3rd St. S.E.
Washington, DC 20003

Laura Mitchell
Historian
National Museum of American History
1200 Constitution Ave. N.W.
Washington, DC 20560

Team 2

Byron Stoloff
Social Studies Teacher
Edison/Fareira H.S.
151 West Luzane St.
Philadelphia, PA 19140

Evelyn Bender
Library Media
Edison/Fareira High School
151 West Luzane St.
Philadelphia, PA 19140

Team 3

Joyce Kasman Valenza
Library Information Specialist
Wissahickon High School
521 Houston Rd.
Ambler, PA 19002

Carl Atkinson
Social Studies Teacher
Wissahickon High School
521 Houston Rd.
Ambler, PA 19002

Team 4

Kathryn Lee
Media Production Teacher
Eastern Middle School
300 University Blvd. East
Silver Spring, MD 20901

Brad Goldberg
World Studies Teacher
Eastern Middle School
300 University Blvd. East
Silver Spring, MD 20901

MIDWEST

Team 5

Bev Bertolone
Social Studies Chair
Blue Valley High School
6001 W. 159th St.
Stilwell, KS 66085

Ken Stewart
Library Media Specialist
Blue Valley High School
6001 W. 159th St.
Stilwell, KS 66085

Team 6

Sybil Connolly
Library Media Specialist
Kenneth Cooper M.S.
8001 River Bend Blvd.
Oklahoma City, OK 73132

Kelly Ann Middendorf
History Teacher
Kenneth Cooper M.S.
8001 River Bend Blvd.
Oklahoma City, OK 73132

Team 7

Carol Kohnen
Librarian
St. Joseph's Academy
2307 S. Lindbergh Blvd.
St. Louis, MO 63131

Jane Garvin
Social Studies Chair
St. Joseph's Academy
2307 S. Lindbergh Blvd.
St. Louis, MO 63131

Team 8

Kelly Loomis
Language Arts Teacher
Parchment Middle School
307 N. Riverview Dr.
Kalamazoo, MI 49004

Martha W. King
Library Media Specialist
Parchment Middle School
307 N. Riverview Dr.
Kalamazoo, MI 49004

WEST

Team 9

Judy Drummond
Teacher
Horace Mann Academic Middle School
3351 23rd St.
San Francisco, CA 94110

Cathy Johnson
Librarian
Horace Mann Academic Middle School
3351 23rd St.
San Francisco, CA 94110

Team 10

Deborah Dent-Samake
History Teacher
Urban School of San Francisco
1563 Page St.
San Francisco, CA 94117

Carolyn Karis
Library Media Specialist
Urban School of San Francisco
1563 Page St.
San Francisco, CA 94117

Team 11

Melody Pinkston
Library Media Specialist
Fourth Avenue Junior High School
450 S. 4th Ave.
Yuma, AZ 85364

Michael Foree
6th Grade Teacher
Carver Elementary School
1341 W. 5th St.
Yuma, AZ 85364

Team 12

Marilyn Cordova Swan
Librarian
Iver C. Ranum High School
2401 W. 88th Ave.
Denver, CO 80221

Elaine Kohler
Librarian
Iver C. Ranum High School
2401 W. 88th Ave.
Denver, CO 80221

Team 13

Christopher Langley
Teacher
Lo-Inyo School
P.O. Box 159
Lone Pine, CA 93545

Sandra Langley
Teacher
Lo-Inyo School
P.O. Box 159
Lone Pine, CA 93545

Team 14

Mel Sanchez
Teacher
Santa Ana High School
520 W. Walnut St.
Santa Ana, CA 92701

Marilyn Frenz
Library Media Specialist
Santa Ana High School
520 W. Walnut St.
Santa Ana, CA 92701

Team 15

Debbie Abilock
Librarian
The Nueva School
6565 Skyline Blvd.
Hillsborough, CA 94010

Cynthia Kosut
Humanities Teacher
The Nueva School
6565 Skyline Blvd.
Hillsborough, CA 94010

NORTHEAST

Team 16

Arnold Pulda
Teacher
Doherty High School
299 Highland St.
Worcester, MA 01602

Howard Lurie
Technology Coordinator
Mr. Greylark Regional High School
1781 Cold Spring Rd.
Williamstown, MA 01267

NORTHWEST

Team 17

Barbara Olic-Hamilton
Language Arts Chair
Boise High School
1010 W. Washington St.
Boise, ID 83702

Elizabeth Horn
Media Specialist
Boise High School
1010 W. Washington St.
Boise, ID 83702

Team 18

Nicolet Whearty
Library Media Specialist
Helena High School
1300 Billings Ave.
Helena, MT 59601

Kathleen Prody
English/Speech Teacher
Helena High School
1300 Billings Ave.
Helena, MT 59601

Team 19

Marta Brooks
Teacher
St. Ignatius High School
P.O. Box 400
St. Ignatius, MT 59865

Jodi Bunnell
Archivist
University of Montana
Univ. Mt. Library Archive
Missoula, MT 59812

Team 20

Janet Martin
English Teacher
Grant High School
2245 N.E. 36th Ave.
Portland, OR 97212

Kris Demien
English Teacher
Marshall High School
3905 S.E. 91st Ave.
Portland, OR 97266

SOUTHEAST

Team 21

Elizabeth Ridgway
American Studies
Williamsburg M.S.
3600 N. Harrison St.
Arlington, VA 22207

Amy Donnelly
Instructional Technology
Arlington County Public Schools
3600 N. Harrison St.
Arlington, VA 22207

Team 22

Charlotte Bruce
Head Librarian
McLean High School
1633 Davidson Road
McLean, VA 22101

Helen Stephan
History Department
McLean High School
1633 Davidson Rd.
McLean, VA 22101

Team 23

Laura McCall-Drury
Spanish/World Civilization Teacher
Burgin Independent School
PO Box B
Burgin, KY 40310

Lydia DiMartino
Media Specialist
Burgin Independent School
PO Box B
Burgin, KY 40310

Team 24

Scott Culclasure
IB Coordinator
High Point High School
801 Ferndale Blvd.
High Point, NC 27262

Pat Adams-Caskie
Media Specialist
High Point High School
801 Ferndale Blvd.
High Point, NC 27262

SOUTH

Team 25

Neal Gibson
Humanities Teacher
Arkansas School for Math and Science
200 Whittington Ave.
Hot Springs, AR 71901

George West
Humanities Teacher
Arkansas School for Math and Science
200 Whittington Ave.
Hot Springs, AR 71901

The Brain, Feelings and Health

LC Hosts Medical Symposium on Science of Emotion

BY YVONNE FRENCH

The brain's role in determining emotion and how emotion affects health was the subject of a May 5-6 conference at the Library.

"Discovering Our Selves: The Science of Emotion" featured 15 leading neurologists and drew an audience of some 300 Library and congressional staffers and members of the general public to learn about recent advances in neurobiological and psychological research. The conference was sponsored by the Library of Congress and the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), with support from the Charles A. Dana Foundation

Tipper Gore, President Clinton's mental health policy adviser and wife of Vice President Al Gore, was the keynote speaker on the second day of the conference. Dr. Billington and Steven E. Hyman, director of NIMH, introduced Mrs. Gore to an audience that included recently elected Rep. Lois Capps (D-Calif.) and several members of the Congressional and Cabinet Spouses Forum on Mental Health Issues.

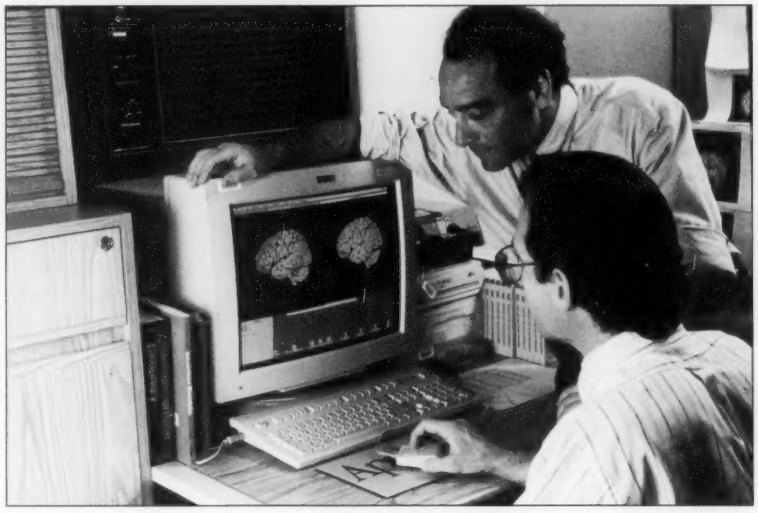
"Mrs. Gore has been a pioneer in raising our consciousness about mental health, as well as an advocate for the mental health of children and the neurobiological basis for healthy children," said Dr. Billington.

Mrs. Gore, noting that fewer than one in four Americans with symptoms of mental illness seek help, expressed hope that research on emotion would help to remove some of the stigma attached to mental illness.

"Today, we know that the brain, not the heart, rules emotion," she said. "The science of emotion is explaining in human terms the fine line between mental health and mental illness."

Sen. Paul Wellstone (D-Minn.) told first-day conference attendees, "Community health is disintegrating and in crisis," adding that many people who are incarcerated would be better off if they received professional counseling.

Conference speakers described how new neuroimaging technologies that allow scientists to explore the functioning brain are yielding vital information about both the normal brain and the brain affected by mental illness. At the same time, the collaboration of scientists from many disciplines is ensuring that new knowledge is distributed among many fields.



Daniel Weinberger (left) and a colleague examine 3-D brain surface renderings of identical twins in a study of schizophrenia. The computer combines data from multiple MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) scans — as illustrated on page 171 — to reconstruct brain surface topography, revealing any structural differences.

Research on emotion historically has been handicapped by a widespread perception that because emotions are individualized, they are also vague, explained Antonio Damasio in his first-day keynote. In fact, behavioral states that are associated with certain emotions are characterized by very specific, consistent and predictable physiological responses. Fear, for example, is marked by freezing in position, increased blood pressure and the release of stress hormones. Mr. Damasio drew a distinction between emotions, such as fear, and the private feelings that normally follow emotion.

Recent studies on fear have yielded fascinating evidence that the amygdala, an almond-shaped node deep within the brain, plays a key role in mediating the fear response. Joseph LeDoux of New York University, author of *The Emotional Brain: The Mysterious Underpinnings of Emotional Life,* and the conference's closing speaker, described his studies that have elucidated the role of the amygdala in the fear response.

Mr. LeDoux has found that the amygdala responds immediately to a potentially fearful situation but cannot make fine distinctions. A hiker who comes across an unfamiliar object on a forest path provides an example of an amygdala function, he said. "The amygdala can't tell if something is a snake or a stick, but it's better off to treat a stick like a snake than a snake like a stick." Acting on incoming sensory information — the sights of the unknown object on the path — the amygdala triggers the "fight or flight" reaction even as the sensory information is being processed by higher cortical regions that are responsible for "understanding" the nature of the threat.

The excitement of research de-

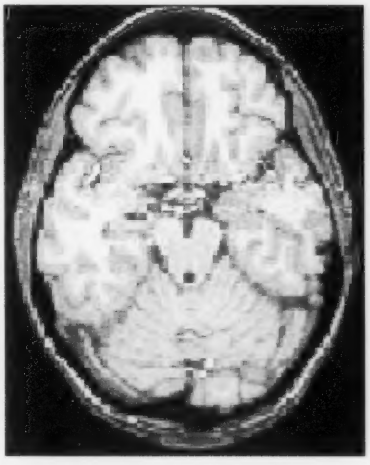
scribed so vividly by Mr. LeDoux was matched in presentations by other scientists who were part of a panel that discussed "The Science of Memory and Emotion."

Daniel Schacter of Harvard University and author of *Searching for Memory: The Brain, the Mind, and the Past* discussed the creation of false memories. After being presented with a list of words, subjects are likely to recall that a certain word was included on the list — even though it had not been — if it was closely related to other words on the list, he said. Mr. Schacter discussed the difference between implicit, or subconscious, memory, and explicit, or conscious, memory. He has found that the hippocampus, largely thought to be a memory center in the brain, is activated only during explicit memory tasks.

James McGaugh of the University of California-Irvine discussed links between emotional arousal or stress and memory. He also described how several drugs and hormones may either enhance or decrease memory storage. In general, benzodiazepines (a class of antianxiety drugs that includes Valium) reduce memory storage. Stress hormones — an example is cortisol — bolster capacity to store memories, an effect that may be related to the increased retention of negative memories.

Eric R. Kandel of Columbia University and the Howard Hughes Medical Institute is considered a founder of the modern study of emotion. He described his research on fear, which has examined brain mechanisms in organisms extending from the simple sea snail to mice and humans. His work has outlined the critical role of genes in forming long-term memories.

Jocelyn H. Bachevalier of the University of Texas Health Science Center has studied the development of learning, memory and emotion in animal models. She has found that while infant monkeys are able to perform discrimination tasks at birth, they are not able to make associations between objects and their mental images of them until they are about 6 to 8 months old, and explicit memory does not develop until they are 2 to 3 years old. Ms. Bachevalier has found that lesions to the temporal lobe early in development produce symptoms similar to those seen in autism. Impairment of the amygdala produces symptoms similar to both autism and schizophrenia.



Peter S. Jensen, director of the Child Research Consortium at NIMH, moderated a second panel, "The Affect of Emotions: Laying the Groundwork in Childhood."

Jerome Kagan of Harvard University has found that the temperament of infants is not necessarily an accurate predictor of their behavior in childhood. Only 13 percent of hyperactive infants remained so after 14 months. Mr. Kagan surmised that environment may play a greater role in the emotional reactivity of children than the "inborn" temperament so evident in infancy.

Richard J. Davidson of the University of Wisconsin-Madison has used electroencephalography (EEG) and various neuroimaging techniques to demonstrate that right frontal activation of the brain is associated with negative emotion and left frontal activation with positive emotion. Like Mr. Kagan, Mr. Davidson has found that individual patterns of frontal activation are not permanent, a finding that underscores the plasticity of the brain.

Mary Carlson of Harvard University described her work with children in Romanian orphanages who were subjected to social deprivation early in life. Such children exhibit many symptoms that are characteristic of autism, she said. Some of the negative effects that stem from severe social deprivation can be reversed, however, by nurturing the children in groups. She emphasized that social deprivation can lead to an imbalance of certain hormones, and human touch plays a vital role in the neural systems that regulate stress.

Felton Earls of Harvard University described a long-term study of children that has documented the relationship between environment and violence. An alarmingly high number of children in Chicago neighborhoods had been exposed to violence: 70 percent of children surveyed reported having witnessed a shooting before they were 15 years old. Mr. Earls has found that the willingness of the community to intervene on behalf of the common good, which he terms "collective efficacy," is inversely related to the rate of violence.

A final panel, "Encountering Daily Life: How Our Emotions Affect Us," was moderated by Mr. Hyman.

Susan Mineka of Northwestern University discussed findings in primates that fear can be learned simply by watching a fear response in others. Laboratory monkeys with no aversion to snakes learned to be fearful of toy snakes by watching videotapes of monkeys exhibiting a fearful response. Ms. Mineka also has found that individuals — she offered the example of political prisoners — who anticipate traumatic events are much less likely to develop post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) than individuals who are not prepared, even though the latter might be exposed to much less trauma.

Dennis Charney of Yale University discussed findings that PTSD causes a permanent decrease in the volume of the hippocampus. He is currently collaborating with Mr. McGaugh to determine if a class of medications called beta-blockers can prevent the harmful effects of PTSD.

J. Raymond DePaulo Jr. of Johns Hopkins University has conducted studies to try to tease out the complex nature of the genetics of manic-depressive illness. In surveys of families in which the illness is present in multiple family members, he has found evidence that a site on chromosome 18 may be involved in producing a susceptibility to the illness. The researcher emphasized, however, that in contrast to "simple" genetic traits that are associated with a single gene, the genetics of any mental disorder are "complex" and likely to involve multiple genes

continued on page 175

Scholars in Residence

New Mellon Foreign Area Fellowships Awarded

The Library's Office of Scholarly Programs has announced the awarding of grants for the second Mellon Foreign Area Fellowship competition. The postdoctoral fellowships, made possible by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, were designed to support research that uses the Library's unrivaled foreign-language and area-studies collections. The fellowships will help less well-established American scholars as they embark on a second major research topic following their dissertations.

Stipends of $3,000 per month, for periods of five or six months, were awarded to Charles Causey, Xiaomei Chen, Theodore Cook, Mary McMaster, Monica Ringer, Kathleen Smith and Robert Stone.

"These fellowships provide needed support to promising scholars at an important time in their career development," said Prosser Gifford, director of the Office of Scholarly Programs. "They also promote use of the Library's rich cultural resources, assembled from around the globe, while at the same time they strengthen American expertise to interpret foreign-language materials," he added.

Having fellows in residence at the Library also enhances the knowledge and skills of the Library's own staff in the latest research trends and topics. Aside from sharing interpretive knowledge of the Library's collections, each fellow will present a seminar to share insights and experiences with an invited audience of Library staff and Washington-area specialists.

The Mellon Foreign Area Fellowship program began in January 1997. For this second year of competition, more than 300 inquiries about the program were answered and nearly 70 applications were received by the Library's Office of Scholarly Programs. "As in the first year, the awarding of this year's fellowships continued to be quite challenging," Mr. Gifford observed, "because the quality and variety of applications made the selection formidable." Nearly all applicants presented qualifications and proposals worthy of serious pursuit and support. "We continued to find ourselves wishing that we had the resources to fund many more worthy projects," Mr. Gifford said.

All applications were first reviewed in the Office of Scholarly Programs for basic criteria, such as American citizenship or residency, a Ph.D. and appropriate career level. They were then evaluated by noted scholars in the various fields and by Library specialists. Applications were then grouped into area of language specialty or geographic region or both and carefully reviewed by specialists familiar with both the subject matter and the library resources proposed for use. Then, a collective review of the highest-rated projects from all regions was made, followed by the final determination of the awards. Along with such critical factors as the originality and significance of the proposed project, the degree to which the foreign-language resources of the Library of Congress would be used was also considered. The selected applications were deemed to propose research that embodies most fully the purposes and goals of the program.

The research project of Charles Causey (University of Texas, Austin), "Tales of Tanah Batak: A Proposal for a 'Collaborative Ethnography,'" examines one of Indonesia's more numerous ethnic groups, the Toba Batak of North Sumatra. With relatively little written about them in English, the Toba Batak are usually depicted as a somber, culturally conservative and tradition-based people when they have been described at all. This depiction was contrary to Mr. Causey's field experiences as an anthropologist. His proposed work will incorporate a variety of voices and viewpoints based on materials written by Western anthropologists and travelers, by non-Batak Indonesians and by Toba Batak themselves.

Xiaomei Chen (Ohio State University, Columbus) will be working on the subject of contemporary Chinese drama. "Acting the Right Part: Cultural Performance in Contemporary China," investigates the relationships between self, subject, agent, state-building and national "others" in the production and reception of drama from the period of the Cultural Revolution to that of post-Mao China and how it provides a link to other aspects of Chinese culture. Ms. Chen, who understands Chinese drama as an extended form of political drama, will focus on how the principals act the "right" part, both on and off stage, for reasons of personal survival.

Theodore Cook (William Paterson University, Wayne, N.J.) will work on "The Japanese Soldier's Experience of War, 1937-1945: Violence, Citizenship, and the Individual in Modern Japan's Lost War." Mr. Cook will examine the experiences of individual Japanese soldiers during the wars launched first with Japan's invasion of Manchuria in 1931, in China after 1937, and in Southeast Asia and the Pacific after 1941. He hopes to determine what the experiences meant to the soldiers themselves, their families, their survivors and their country's conception of war and national service.

A reconstruction of Rwandan history is the goal of Mary McMaster (Castleton State College, Castleton, Vt.), through the linking of language and an understanding of archaeological evidence. "Toward a Reconstruction of the Rwandan Past in the Wider Context of Great Lakes History" is Ms. McMaster's project. In earlier work, she demonstrated that when a people adopt a new language, they carry over specialized vocabulary if the new language does not have sufficient terminology. She hopes to use historical linguistic methods to trace the history of a people in a crucial region, by synthesizing archaeological and documentary evidence with language.

Monica Ringer (independent scholar, Rockville, Md.) will be studying an important Middle Eastern literary source in order to understand the problems of modernization in Iran during the 19th and early 20th centuries. "The Nineteenth Century Iranian Safarnameh as a Mirror of Change" is Ms. Ringer's project. Travel literature is usually a rich source for the study of cultural interactions. With regard to Middle Eastern perceptions of Europe, textual analysis of the unique genre of safarnameh (travel literature) serves as a window into Iranian beliefs concerning

Prize for 'Eyes'

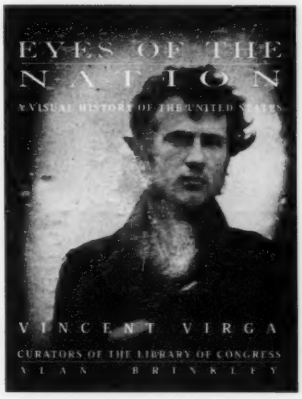
Eyes of the Nation *Wins Design Award*

By Audrey Fischer

Eyes of the Nation: A Visual History of the United States has won first prize in the 18th annual Museum Publications Design Competition sponsored by the American Association of Museums.

Winning entries were displayed at the American Association of Museums' Annual meeting, May 10-14, in Los Angeles, and will be featured in the July-August 1998 issue of AAM's national magazine, *Museum News*, with a circulation of 14,000.

"The United States continues to be the hope of liberty throughout the world," writes Dr. Billington in the book's preface. "*Eyes of the Nation* shows how this has come to pass."



The competition, which acknowledges excellence in the graphic design of museum publications in various formats, is the only national, juried event involving publications produced by museums of all kinds and sizes. *Eyes of the Nation* won first prize for books produced in institutions with annual operating budgets exceeding $500,000.

Another Library publication, *The Work of Charles and Ray Eames: A Legacy of Invention*, received honorable mention in the same category. The *Eames* publication, based on a Library traveling exhibition that will be on view at the Library next spring, also received a distinguished achievement award from the American Institute of Architects and was a main selection of the Architects and Designs Book Service.

Other Library publications have received design awards in recent years from Washington Book Publishers. They include *Many Nations: A Library of Congress Resource Guide for the Study of Indian and Alaska Native Peoples of the United States, Heart of the Circle: Photographs by Edward S. Curtis of Native American Women, Library of Congress Geography and Maps: An Illustrated Guide*, and *Dresden: Treasures from the Saxon State Library. Dresden*, the companion catalog to the popular exhibition held at the Library from April 11 through July 13, 1996, was also included in the American Institute for Graphic Arts' "50 Excellence Design Show."

Published last fall by Alfred A. Knopf in association with the Library of Congress, *Eyes of the Nation* includes more than 500 full-color illustrations chronicling America from the first encounter with Europeans, through the Colonial period and the founding of the nation, to Western expansion and industrialization, up to the present. Picture researcher Vincent Virga and Library curators co-authored the publication that includes historical commentary by Alan Brinkley.

Images such as a wanted poster for John Wilkes Booth and a naval dispatch announcing the air raid on Pearl Harbor are interspersed with examples of popular culture such as comic strips. Renowned American artists such as John James Audubon, Mathew Brady, Mary Cassatt, Winslow Homer and Dorothea Lange are represented.

Detailed captions accompany the images, and four major themes of the American experience are explored: the garden, the river, the city and the people.

"To most of America, *Eyes of the Nation* will be a revelation," writes Mr. Virga. "It will open the nation's eyes to the treasures held in trust that they, the American people, own in the Library of Congress, and the enchanting story of a great experiment that became America."

A selection of the Book of the Month Club and the History Book Club, this handsome 416-page publication costs $75 and is available in stores nationwide and in the Library of Congress Sales Shop.

Included with the book is a bonus offer to purchase a CD-ROM for $19.95 that contains not only the book, but also further historical information, specially created multimedia exhibitions by Library of Congress curators and a detailed overview of related on-line collections. □

Ms. Fischer is a part-time writer in the Public Affairs Office.

---

the advisability, or even desirability, of adopting European institutions.

Kathleen Smith (Hamilton College, Clinton, N.Y.) intends to study how, and to what effect, collective memories are being mobilized in contemporary Russia to support different political enterprises. Her project, "Mythmaking in the New Russia: Constructing a Usable Past After Communism," will examine how collective memory affects election campaigns, legislative battles and court cases as well as public art, urban landscapes and holiday celebrations.

Ms. Smith hopes to supplement her field work with an analysis of current Russian periodical literature. She will be surveying coverage of specific case studies in such areas as Russian architecture, politics and history.

Seeking to cast Spain's second imperial century, the 17th, in a new light, Robert Stone (George Washington University, Washington, D.C.) will be working on "Images of the English in Seventeenth Century Spain." By concentrating on the Spanish image of 'European Others' during an era of intense colonial competition and a rising threat to Spanish hegemony posed by England, Mr. Stone hopes to reveal much about the Spanish self-image as well as Spanish imagery of rival European peoples. With much of the focus in recent years centered around Spanish perceptions of indigenous peoples of the New World, Mr. Stone's project should reveal some of the interactions between propaganda and history, image and reality in a European context.

A third competition for Mellon Foreign Area Fellowships will be held again in late 1998, for the 1999-2000 academic year. Materials about the 1999 competition should be available by Sept. 1. For more information, contact the Office of Scholarly Programs at (202) 707-3302. □

'Pillar of Fire'

Taylor Branch Discusses Latest Civil Rights Volume

BY MEG SMITH

Pulitzer Prize-winning historian Taylor Branch discussed his inspiration for his latest book, *Pillar of Fire: America in the King Years, 1963-1965,* as part of the Center for the Book's "Books and Beyond" public lecture series.

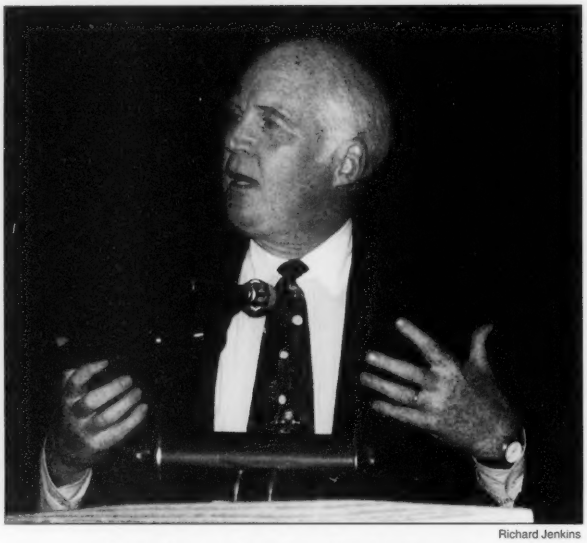
Pillar of Fire, the second volume in a planned trilogy on the civil rights movement, is based on 2,000 interviews, FBI wiretap recordings and White House transcripts. His first volume, *Parting the Waters, America in the King Years, 1954-1963,* won the 1989 Pulitzer Prize for history.

"The books written about the civil rights movement were so analytical that I couldn't feel the power of the little children marching in Birmingham," he said.

Both *Parting the Waters* and *Pillar of Fire* have won critical acclaim for retelling the history of the civil rights movement as a vivid, interwoven story with many actors, some of whom were unknown to most readers.

"What I wanted to do was put on the same page people and dramas you don't normally see together," Mr. Branch told the *Boston Globe* in March. "You read a book about [Lyndon] Johnson, and there's nothing about Malcolm X. You read a book about Malcolm, there's nothing about Bob Moses of Mississippi."

Bob Moses, a relatively unknown member of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), had a Harvard degree and a string of arrests and police beatings for recruiting black voters in the South. He surprised black and white Mississippians alike by walking to court, still bleeding, to file assault charges against the cousin of a local sheriff. The prosecutor told him to flee for his life before the jury brought in the "customary" verdict of acquittal.



Richard Jenkins

Historian and author Taylor Branch

Mr. Branch told the June 18 Mumford Room audience that to find unsung figures such as Moses he had to "find people [from that era] and pick up signs from them about who they thought was an inspiration."

The part-time Clinton speechwriter said he set out to chronicle historical events in a way that keeps them alive to people today.

"To look at the details of history, you need two things," he said. "You need to find the voices of prophetic justice," by overlooking politicized and analytical rhetoric to find people who speak from the heart. "And you need the sensibilities of women," to understand the subtleties of people's memories and feelings.

While researching the critically praised volumes in the mid-1980s, Mr. Branch, who lives in Baltimore and teaches a civil rights course at Goucher College, was a frequent visitor to the Library's Manuscript Reading Room for access to the Reinhold Niebuhr papers, which document the educator's efforts to apply religious and ethical standards to race relations.

It is the emotional quality of the movement that faces the danger of being written out of the history of the era, Mr. Branch said.

"What I miss most is the language of universal hope and universal purpose building something larger" than the individuals who participated in the movement, he told the audience of staffers and members of the public.

Mr. Branch labeled the period of the civil rights movement "the King years" because the Rev. Martin Luther King's speeches were the most recognized source of hope and understanding for the nation then and now.

"Dr. King's language was distinctive because he had one foot in the Declaration of Independence and another foot in the Scriptures," Mr. Branch said. "We need that kind of two-footed resurrection of the language now."

Mr. Branch belatedly entered the civil rights movement in 1969, after many milestones had already taken place. Hired by freedom fighter and future Washington insider Vernon Jordan to register black voters in Georgia, Mr. Branch began keeping a diary that would eventually become an ambitious chronicle of King and the civil rights movement.

His diary, which provided the foundation for his books, attempted "to capture the spirit of the movement before it died," he said. "The civil rights movement is such a great inspiration to people all around the world, and yet Americans are growing numb to [its] power."

Stephen E. James, chief of the Humanities and Social Sciences Division, which co-sponsored the event, praised Mr. Branch for preserving the passion and moving details of the era. "When I read these books I thought I would read something that would validate my memo-

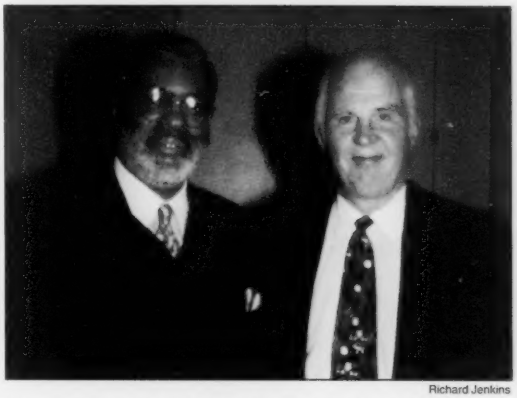
ries, but they did more than that: They placed my memories in a proper context," he said.

The division chief told the capacity crowd that he attended King's alma mater, Morehouse College, in Atlanta, and grew up in Montgomery, Ala., where he was baptized by King in the historic Dexter Avenue Baptist Church. By capturing so many details, Mr. Branch "got down into the reality of Montgomery," Mr. James said.

According to Mr. Branch, the myth that racism has a simple origin has tainted the history of the movement. Education, which is often used to combat racism, can also be used to reinforce racist ideas. For example, the Atlanta native said he was taught in school that the Ku Klux Klan "redeemed" the South.

"It is a common notion that hatred derives from ignorance," he said. "Dr. King said this is not so. Education is a powerful tool, but education often increases pride. Pride is more the enemy here, and pride is what creates this tribal warfare.

"I was always skeptical of the Southern way of thinking," Mr. Branch said of growing up in Georgia, "I think the experience of seeing the civil rights movement threw everything into question. It was a very powerful antidote" to the racist messages in school books and college texts of the 1950s and '60s.



Richard Jenkins

Humanities and Social Sciences Division Chief Stephen James with Taylor Branch

The final volume in Mr. Branch's civil rights trilogy, *At Canaan's Edge*, is expected after 2000. □

Ms. Smith is an intern in the Public Affairs Office.

Brain

continued from page 171

interacting with various environmental influences.

Philip W. Gold of the NIMH Intramural Research Program reviewed clinical aspects of mental illness. Research has heightened awareness, he said, of the extent to which severe mental illnesses such as major depression tend to occur with medical conditions such as osteoporosis and heart disease.

Daniel Weinberger, also of the NIMH Intramural Research Program, discussed neuroimaging studies showing reduced activity in the hippocampus and the prefrontal cortex in patients with schizophrenia. He has found that patients with schizophrenia have impaired explicit working and long-term memory, while implicit memory remains largely intact. These findings are consistent with other research relating hippocampal function and explicit memory.

At the closing session of the conference, Rep. Jerrold Nadler (D-N.Y.) introduced Mr. LeDoux, praising him for his contributions to the renaissance of research on the neurobiology of fear. Mr. LeDoux summarized some of the remarkable research under way and discussed future opportunities in the science of emotion. Using the tools of molecular biology, he said, researchers will be able to develop medication that will act with a high degree of specificity and effectiveness in specific brain regions, such as the amygdala. Such an accomplishment could be especially beneficial to people suffering from PTSD and depression, he said. Mr. LeDoux also commented on ethical issues central to neurobiological research: for example, the implications of drugs that can erase emotional memories.

As a special luncheon speaker, Stanley I. Greenspan, author most recently of *The Growth of the Mind*, discussed developmental emotion in children. Studying children at intervals of 1, 4, 9 and 12 months, he has identified discrete stages in which children lean how to respond emotionally. Each child learns differently, he said. Some like less touch and noise and others like more; some children respond preferentially to visual stimuli, while others are more responsive to aural stimuli. Mr. Greenspan expressed concern that a lack of individual attention in daycare and elementary schools may "erode ... the building blocks of a healthy mind, intellectually, emotionally and socially."

The banquet speaker for the conference was Garrick Utley, CNN correspondent and host of the WETA program "Exploring Your Brain," who stressed the role emotions play in the media. Viewer ratings for the live cablecast of Tammy Wynette's funeral, he noted, were four or five times higher than ratings for the regularly scheduled news show.

"Tammy Wynette touched our amygdalas," he said. Mr. Utley predicted that broadcast journalism will move from structural discourse to natural discourse involving mostly the live coverage of events, and viewers increasingly will turn to their computers for factual reportage and news analysis. "Broadcasting is not journalism; it is emotion," he concluded.

The exciting research presented and the interest of the audience attests to the potential in this new field of research. Closing, Mr. Hyman said, "It is meetings like this that help build and coalesce new fields of science."

The two-day program was coordinated by Sherry Levy-Reiner in the Library's Office of Scholarly Programs. Ms. Levy-Reiner heads the LC/NIMH Project on the Decade of the Brain, an interagency initiative to educate Congress and the public about advances in brain research. □

Ms. French is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office. Library of Congress Gazette *intern Ralf Grünke and NIMH staff members assisted with this story.*

Johnny Gruelle

Robert McCloskey

Centerburg in the 1940s is a small Midwestern town with its own excitements — including this out-of-control doughnut machine — all coped with by unflappable *Homer Price* (New York: Viking Press, 1943).

A Child's Garden of Books

Children's Literature Featured in Library Exhibition

BY GUY LAMOLINARA

Because the Library of Congress collects universally, it has one of the nation's premier collections of children's literature.

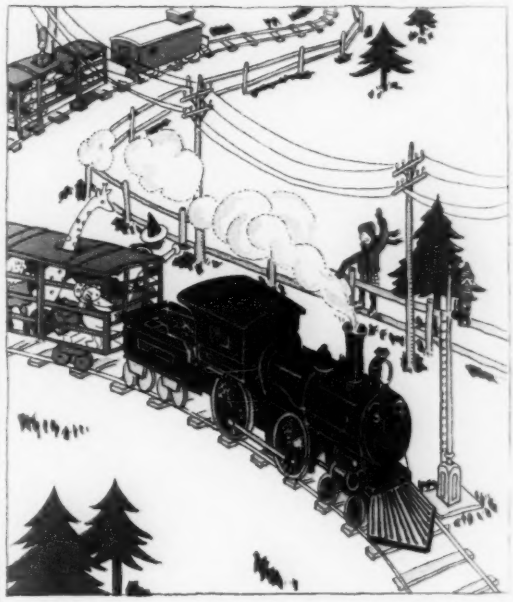
To some people, "children's literature" is somewhat of an oxymoron, but to experts in the field or, in fact, to anyone who has ever read a book as a child that he or she can still remember, "literature" and "children" do belong together.

According to Sybille Jagusch, chief of the Children's Literature Center, "Although in a children's book a theme will be presented on a level appropriate for a younger audience, the themes are no less meaningful to adults. And that is why we remember a favorite children's book long after we are no longer young."

Thus the Library is able to present the exhibition "From Sea to Shining Sea: An American Sampler." Viewers will be able to note how children's literature has evolved over the centuries, as the exhibition offers books that show the early days of the republic through the 1960s.

"The Library undoubtedly has the most comprehensive collec-

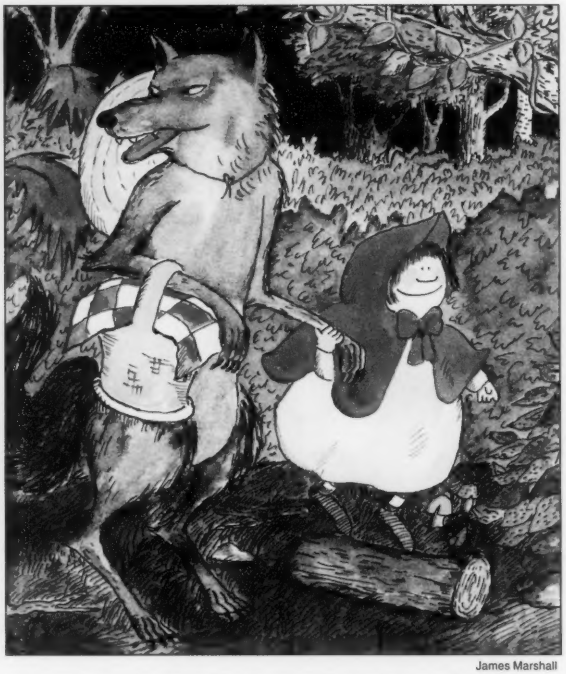
From *Raggedy Ann Stories* (New York: Macmillan, 1993): The famous rag doll (opposite) and her friends, much loved from their first appearance in 1918, are now part of the landscape of American popular culture; *The Little Engine That Could* (New York: Platt & Munk 1954), Watty Piper's classic story of the valiant little engine, gave America the much-quoted refrain, "I think I can, I think I can, I think I can."



SHE WAS A HAPPY LITTLE TRAIN

Lois Lenski

J.P. Miller



James Marshall

Modern approaches to old standards: The Three Bears highlight a collection of nursery tales selected by the former child film star in *Shirley Temple's Bedtime Book* (New York: Random House, 1962); insouciant pictures bring a new twist to *Red Riding Hood* (New York: Dial, 1987), the old tale about a little girl who encounters a smooth-talking wolf.

tion of American children's books," said Ms. Jagusch. "Through copyright deposit, for more than a century we have received most every children's book published in America."

As its subtitle suggests, "From Sea to Shining Sea" contains a sampling of the more than 200,000 books in the Library's collection. Stories, folktales and poetry, nonfiction, non-English books; books in braille, movable books and those in electronic formats — all are represented.

Since its founding in 1963, the Children's Literature Center has been an advocate for the study of children's books. It provides information to Congress, children's book specialists and the general public. In addition to acquiring children's books, the center organizes lectures, symposia and exhibitions.

The selections in "From Sea to Shining Sea" were chosen not by date but for their singular representation of aspects of American life. They show a variety of styles: Walt Disney cartoons, a Cinderella theater book, woodcuts, watercolors, pop-ups. The books, said Ms. Jagusch, "express Americans' spirit of optimism, a can-do attitude, humor and ease."

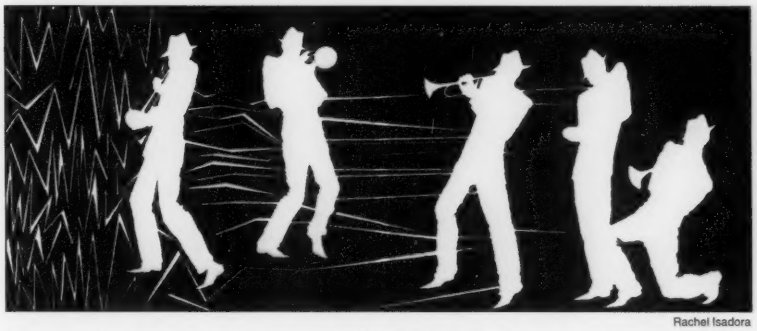
The first of the exhibitions' four sections, "The Land," introduces the exhibition's theme by exploring the land and its peoples; newcomers traversing the nation's vast territories, Indians celebrating nature; the unique pleasures of growing up on an island.

Marguerite De Angeli

***Bright April* (New York: Doubleday Junior Books, 1946) is a quiet, poignant, everyday family story that focuses on 9-year-old April growing up in Germantown, Penn., during World War II.**

A 1993 volume compiled by Amy L. Cohn, *From Sea to Shining Sea: A Treasury of American Folklore and Folk Songs,* harks back to the old-time American spirit. This anthology was illustrated by 15 distinguished picture-book artists and includes the Abbott and Costello classic shtick "Who's on First?"

Although most children's books portray a life far more idyllic than reality, by the 1960s some books depicted a more authentic view of American life. Chris Raschka's 1993 *Yo? Yes!* was a



Rachel Isadora

Harlem, jazz and a boy's passion for the trumpet are realized in *Ben's Trumpet* (New York: Greenwillow Books, 1978), featuring black, white and metallic illustrations that echo the rhythm and beat of the band; *Humphrey, the Dancing Pig* (New York: Dial, 1980), obsessed by the desire to be thin like a cat, dances himself down to size — with surprising consequences; tone-deaf *Lentil* (New York: Viking Press, 1940), buys a harmonica and saves the day for his town's celebration.

Arthur Getz

Robert McCloskey

Caldecott Medal honor book, selected for its slice-of-life illustration of two city boys who engage in a nearly wordless, body-language conversation.

As its title suggests, the second part of the exhibition, "The Community," focuses on American neighborhoods large and small, rural and urban; in an Indian reservation. In *Annie and the Old One* (1971) illustrator Peter Parnell's spare pictures relate the story of young Annie and how she finally accepts her grandmother's death, or "return to the earth."

The 1963 Caldecott Medal winner, *The Snowy Day,* is appealing to children young and old, as it relates a child's wonderment in new-fallen snow.

Joseph Forte's illustrations for Ib Pennick's 1986 *The Story of the Statue of Liberty* is a history lesson on how the New York Harbor landmark came to America and is a fine representative of the art of moving illustrations.

In "America at Play," the exhibition's third section, a vintage 1937 comic book features Mickey and Minnie Mouse and friends in *Mickey Mouse's Friends Wait for the County Fair,* which was illustrated by Walt Disney himself.

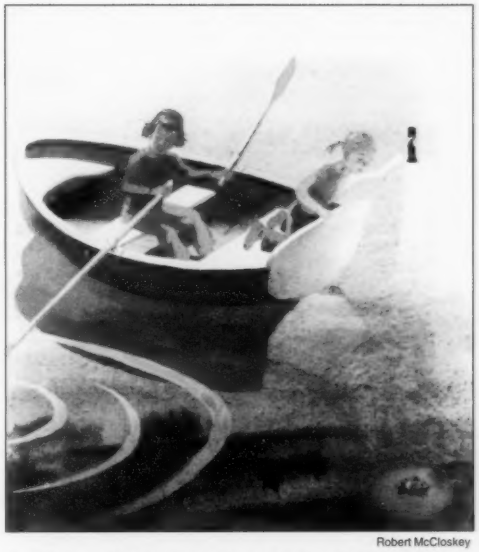
Anyone who has ever fought the battle of an ever-expanding waistline will find a soulmate in Arthur Getz's 1980 *Humphrey the Dancing Pig,* in which a fat-obsessed pig gambols his way to a smaller size with surprising consequences.

Jazz, Harlem and striking black-and-white illustrations populate *Ben's Trumpet,* a 1979 book about a boy's love of the syncopated rhythms of his Manhattan neighborhood.

In *Old Mother Hubbard and Her Wonderful Dog* (1991), Mrs. Hubbard's hungry pet learns to occupy himself in unexpected ways.

Many of the most famous and fondly recalled children's stories can be found in the exhibition's final section, "Tell Me a Story." Louisa May Alcott's *Little Women* (1968 edition; first published 1868); L. Frank Baum's *Dorothy and the Wizard in Oz,* a handsome reproduction of the fourth title in the popular Oz series, first published in 1908; and *Red Riding Hood,* in a 1987 version with illustrations that bring a new twist to the story of the travails of a little girl who encounters the quintessential smooth talker are all on view.

Other familiar favorites are *The Little Engine that Could* (1954), *Pollyanna* (1913), *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* (1876) and *Charlotte's Web* (1952). □



Robert McCloskey

In *Time of Wonder* (New York: Viking Press, 1957), nostalgic paintings and a story by the creator of *Make Way for Ducklings* capture idyllic days spent on an island in Maine.

"From Sea to Shining Sea" is on view June 25 through Jan. 2 in the Madison Foyer of the James Madison Building, 8:30 a.m. – 9:30 p.m. Monday through Friday and 8:30 a.m. – 6 p.m. Saturdays. The Library is closed on Sundays and legal holidays.

Hope, Hard Work and a Better Life

Bill Lann Lee Speaks at the Library

BY DONNA URSCHEL

In a moving and inspiring keynote address, Acting Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights Bill Lann Lee credited his parents for instilling in him the need for hope, hard work and the necessity of civil rights laws in building a better life for all Americans.

Mr. Lee spoke May 12 for the Library's Asian Pacific American Heritage Month celebration during May. President Carter's 1979 proclamation of an Asian Pacific American Heritage Week resulted in President Bush's 1992 signing of Public Law 102-450. President Clinton's Proclamation states that the law designates each May as a time "to honor the accomplishments of Asian and Pacific Americans and to recognize their many contributions to our nation."

"I think back to what I learned from my parents: When anyone's civil rights are denied, all of us are diminished," he told a capacity crowd in the Mumford Room.

"It's not just a concern for Asian Americans. It's a concern for each and every one of us. The importance of enforcing civil rights laws is that it protects you, me, all of us. That's the greatness of this country."

Mr. Lee began his speech, "Pursuing Progress: Achievements and Challenges," by reflecting on the struggles of many Asian Americans, including his parents, during the past two centuries.

"My parents were Chinese immigrants. They came to the United States in the 1930s. They were not greeted with open arms. My parents did not find grand opportunity. They encountered racial prejudice. My father could not find a job in a company. He had to open a small laundry in New York City.

"But they were not people who complained of their situation. They had a steadfast devotion to an ideal — an ideal that was the American dream. This is a country of hopes and potentials.

"My parents' attitude is something I learned a lot from: When adversity comes, look at the positive aspects. The positive aspect for my parents was that they were happy to be in this country. If they couldn't share in the American dream, their children could share," Mr. Lee recalled.

Bill Lann Lee

He said his parents instilled in him the values of hard work, education and the pursuit of a fair chance.

"The civil rights laws embody the promise of equal opportunity and fairness that my parents believed in," he said, explaining his attraction to the field.

"That's all the civil rights laws stand for and that's all the civil rights division in the U.S. Department of Justice stands for: To give people a fair chance unimpeded by prejudice or exclusion."

Mr. Lee saluted the Chinese immigrants of the 19th century in the West. "Those who were subjected to unequal treatment in San Francisco and throughout the West — they really blazed the trail that I follow. They, along with African Americans, were the first people to utilize the 14th Amendment and go to court for their rights. They did not give up, but used the American legal system. They went to court and they won. They started to lose their rights again in the early 20th century, when Congress passed the Chinese Exclusion Act, which overrode their early victories," Mr. Lee explained.

He also cited the influence of the late Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall. Before his appointment to the high court, Marshall started and led the Legal Defense and Educational Fund of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), argued many cases and helped inspire much of the civil rights progress in the 20th century.

"As a civil rights lawyer, my path was set by the example of Thurgood Marshall," said Mr. Lee, who graduated *magna cum laude* in 1971 from Yale University, and earned a degree from Columbia University Law School in 1974.

The acting assistant attorney general described his years in the early 1970s as a volunteer lawyer for the Asia-American Legal Defense Fund in New York City.

"That experience opened my eyes," he said. "Waiters, cooks, dim-sum girls, laundry workers came to the weekly clinic. They came with humble problems of humble people. Getting legal relief for these people meant something in their lives.

"I learned from that experience, in the most forceful and direct way, that our nation's civil rights laws really do protect all Americans. It's not about theory. It's about real people's lives and about real equal opportunity and real fairness."

"My parents particularly got a charge out of those workers who were just like them," he reminisced.

"Had I not done that early in my career, I'm not sure I would have stayed a civil rights lawyer. But having done that, I understood the importance of the work."

Before his December 1997 appointment at the Justice Department, Mr. Lee served as western regional counsel for the NAACP Legal Defense Fund. He began his legal career there in New York as an associate counsel in 1974. In 1983, he joined the Center for Law in the Public Interest, a noted

Asian Values, American Priorities

Amartya Sen Addresses Cultures in Conflict

BY JOHN MARTIN

Asian rulers have resisted American efforts to foster human rights and open societies as unwelcome foreign intrusions that ignore cultural differences, often citing economic success to justify their authoritarian governments, according to Amartya Sen.

These arguments cannot be squared with Asian cultural history or regional economic reality. The view that Asian cultural tradition is inherently less oriented to individual rights, says Mr. Sen, is the product of chauvinism: a warped Asian reaction to Western attitudes of social and political superiority. Mr. Sen delivered his address, "Asian Values and American Priorities," at the Library on April 21, as the sixth annual Joanna Jackson Goldman Memorial Lecture on American Civilization and Government.

Amartya Sen is professor of economics and philosophy at Harvard University and has been newly appointed as master of Trinity College, Cambridge University. His many works include *Choice of Techniques* (1960) and *On Economic Inequality* (1973).

In his opening remarks, Mr. Sen noted the recent death of Cambodian despot Pol Pot, stating that the genocide carried out under the Khmer Rouge illustrated the danger of monolithic thinking. Pol Pot's communist ideology was a monolithic reading of what Cambodia needed; no deviation from doctrine was tolerated. On the other hand, the policies that permitted Pol Pot's rise to power, a reference, presumably, to U.S. intervention in Indochina, were also monothematic and destabilized Southeast Asia. The clash of these "univocal" themes resulted in catastrophe, he said.

A similar dynamic persists today, particularly in states such as South Korea and Singapore, where governments continue to defend authoritarianism as uniquely suited to Asian cultural traditions — pointing to their rapid industrialization, economic development and low crime as proof. Mr. Sen debunked the "economic efficiency" argument by demonstrating the positive link between political freedom and the avoidance of socioeconomic disaster. Taiwan, he observed, the strongest democracy in the region, has largely escaped the current Asian economic crisis. The worst social and economic disasters, by contrast, such as the Bengal famine of 1943, which Mr. Sen witnessed in his youth, or the dislocations during China's "Great Leap Forward" (1951-1953), have occurred in the absence of democratic safeguards. Mr. Sen used these episodes to illustrate what he called "the protective power of democracy."

Nevertheless, supporters of authoritarianism insist on viewing democracy "as an intrusion, indeed, an imperialist intrusion, on Asian culture." These claims draw on the Confucian heritage, with its presumed deference to authority. But Confucius, Mr. Sen said, did not advocate blind allegiance to society or the state. To make Confucian doctrine the basis for authoritarian government, moreover, ignores the heterogeneity of religious and cultural beliefs in Asia, much of which is influenced by Buddhism. More important, this view reflects the mistaken belief that concern for individual rights is exclusively Western. In fact, argued Mr. Sen, "before the Enlightenment, it is hard to maintain a strict historical division between Western or Asian classical texts as regards individual rights or freedoms."

Rather, the supposed values gap between East and West is a fairly recent phenomenon, with roots in Western attitudes of cultural superiority, and in the Asian counter-response. Attempting to legitimize and distinguish their culture and traditions after two centuries of Western domination, Asian leaders tend to define themselves in apposition to the perceived counter-model.

"Western attitudes," said Mr. Sen, "profoundly influence Asian perceptions of themselves."

Popular and intellectual causes explain the proliferation of misconceptions and stereotypes, he said. "The search for a monolith, a univocal explanation," seduces scholars looking for formulaic answers to complex problems. False differentiation also stems from the quite ordinary fear of the unusual, and the popular belief "that peculiar things happen elsewhere."

Suspicion bred of unfamiliarity is not a new thing in the world, nor is tolerance or respect for individual rights the exclusive property of East or West. Confronted with the problems of cultural pluralism in a vast populace, the Emperor Oshaka, who ruled India in the third century B.C., enacted laws to ensure, among other things, freedom of worship. His code for equal treatment in a multireligious, multicultural empire, Mr. Sen concluded, stands out as a classic of secular justice. □

Mr. Martin is in the Copyright Office.

public-interest law firm in California, and served for five years as supervising attorney for civil rights litigation. In 1988, he rejoined the Legal Defense Fund.

Nearly two months ago, Mr. Lee said, he was reminded once again of the importance of civil rights advocacy and law enforcement. He visited the remains of a World War II Japanese-American interment camp in Utah called Topaz, where nearly 100,000 people were imprisoned.

He found it hopeful, however, that the camp and its museum in the nearby town of Delta were being preserved by the town's residents, none of whom is of Japanese-American descent. Here is a community, he said, that realizes the importance of others' civil rights and sharing that lesson.

"We need to invest in each other's civil rights. It's more important today than ever. The civil rights laws are not for any individual or group. They are for all Americans," Mr. Lee said.

"It's like John Donne, the poet, said: 'Ask not for whom the bell tolls, it tolls for thee.'" □

Ms. Urschel is a Washington free-lance writer.

The Holocaust and the Founding of Israel

Scholar and Journalist Speaks in 'Israel at 50' Series

BY JOHN SAYERS

On the eve of *Yom Ha-Shoah,* Holocaust Memorial Day, Shlomo Aronson, scholar-in-residence at the Library and professor of political science at Hebrew University in Jerusalem, discussed Hitler's policy of genocide against European Jews during World War II and its relationship to the subsequent founding of the state of Israel in 1948. The April 22 presentation was the second of three lectures at the Library marking Israel's 50th anniversary.

Born in Israel during the British Mandate, Shlomo Aronson was educated at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, the University of Munich and the Free University of Berlin, where he received his doctorate. Besides his work in academia, Aronson served as correspondent and later news and current affairs director of the Israel Broadcast Authority. He has also served as director of Hebrew University's Center of European Studies and has been a visiting scholar with the Brookings Institution and the University of California at Los Angeles.

His published works include *Conflict and Bargaining in the Middle East, Beginnings of the Gestapo System* and *The Politics and Strategy of Nuclear Weapons in the Middle East.* During his sabbatical at the Library, he is researching a new work, *The Quadruple Trap: Hitler, the Allies and the Jews.*

"Beginning in the early 20th century," with expanding restrictions on Jewish immigration and the post-World War I Bolshevik Revolution, Mr. Aronson observed, "there was created an ever-growing trap" — culminating in the Holocaust — "into which Jews were maneuvered until there was no escape."

Mr. Aronson cited two currently popular lines of thought on the Holocaust. In one, the United States, Britain and the Allies, aware of Hitler's "final solution," abandoned the European Jews to their fate. In another, Hitler was bent on destroying the Jewish people from the beginning, with the entire German nation as his "willing executioners," to use writer Daniel Goldhagen's phrase. "These are simple arguments," he said, "but historical reality is rarely so simple." He added that his job as a historian is not to cast blame, but to understand why.

He has researched recently unsealed wartime records of the Office of Strategic Services — the precursor to the Central Intelligence Agency — and British Foreign Service documents, particularly those related to British Palestine in the 1920s and '30s. These documents offered up "tragic treasures," in Mr. Aronson's words, including 5, 000 letters to and from Palestinian Jews routed to a joint U.S.-British censorship agency in Bermuda. The British closely monitored the activities of Palestine's Zionist leaders. The documents showed acute Jewish concern, both in Palestine and America, over the worsening fate of European Jewry.

Palestine, a British protectorate after 1917, was gradually closed to Jewish immigration by 1939, due in no small part to native Arab pressure on the British administrators.

"Hitler didn't decide to kill the Jews until 1941," Mr. Aronson said. Up until that time, the Nazi leader was content to simply push the Jews out of German territory, "not only to get rid of them, but to promote anti-Semitism elsewhere," due to the pressures of the resulting crush of refugees.

Prior to 1941, the Nazi policy was to place Jews in concentrated ghettos, and they even had a plan to send all European Jews to the African island of Madagascar. But Hitler needed British cooperation for that plan.

However, when the war erupted, neither the British nor their American allies were eager to accept the potential flood of Jewish refugees or make any deals with Hitler — not due to any lack of charity, but because of a fear that it might blur their defined war objectives. Reminding the audience of the strong thread of international anti-Semitism at the time, Mr. Aronson said that Allied military and political leaders needed to keep their public consensus that they fought the Nazis in a war against dictatorial evil — not a war to save the Jews.

"The Allies made a conscious political decision to separate the Jewish issue from war aims," Mr. Aronson said. On the other hand, Hitler's propaganda machine took every opportunity to paint their Allied opponents as fighting a "Jewish war," and some took the bait. Prior to Pearl Harbor, for example, the U.S. Senate launched an investigation of pro-war motion pictures and how a "Jewish-dominated" film industry might be dragging America into the war.

By the time the United States was committed to the war effort, the Nazis increased the persecution of the Jewish population. As the war progressed and the plight of the Jews became more drastic, Germany hoped the Allies would accept refugees. The Nazis even offered deals — Allied concessions in exchange for the lives of Jews.

But the Allies considered any such rescues or deals as "war damaging" and potentially walking into a trap set by Hitler. They would not fall into that trap — "and that sealed the fate of the Jews," Mr. Aronson said. "So the 'final solution' wasn't a matter of simple racial hatred, but a complex political decision."

Only at the close of the war did the complete story of the Holocaust begin to reach a mass audience. And since that time, Mr. Aronson contends, the world has begun to perceive the Holocaust as something universal — a crime against the entire world, rather than one people.

Nevertheless, the political plight of the Jewish people had not diminished. "They were stateless, powerless — pawns in the struggle between nations," said Mr. Aronson. "Having no country of their own, they were unable to assert their political self-interest or self-defense. Instead, they were forced to rely on others to act on their behalf."

But on May 14, 1948, when the British formally ended their mandate, Zionists in Palestine declared an independent state of Israel, changing everything. After fighting and winning their war of independence, Jews "decided to return to history, victims

continued on page 185

One Writer's Journey

Cynthia Chin-Lee Surveys a Varied Career

BY LAURA WONG

Cynthia Chin-Lee, lecturer and author, whose newest book is *A Is for Asia*, spoke at the Library on May 4 as part of the celebration of Asian Pacific American Heritage Month.

Ms. Chin-Lee, a fourth-generation Chinese American, began her talk by relating the experiences growing up in the Washington area that shaped her self-image and understanding of her heritage. Her mother's family, which settled in Baltimore, and her father's side, which lived in Washington, both were from the southern China province of Guangdong. Ms. Chin-Lee's parents bought a home in the Washington suburb of Chevy Chase, Md., at a time when the area was highly segregated.

Frank Spigel

Children's author Cynthia Chin-Lee signs book following her May 4 talk at the Library.

From her earliest childhood realization of looking different from most of her classmates, Ms. Chin-Lee said that she and her four siblings sought to figure where they fit "in a predominantly white neighborhood in a mainly black city."

Ms. Chin-Lee said she has been drawn to writing since childhood. She cautioned, however, that "to be a writer is to face rejection; each rejection is like a little death. At the end, though, one hears one's heart still beating, and one continues to be inspired to write and submit works to publishers."

Her first work, *It's Who You Know: Career Strategies for Making Effective Personal Contacts* (San Marcos, Calif.: Avant Books, 1991), is in its third printing, updated with five chapters on use of the Internet (Wilsonville, Ore.: Book Partners, 1997). Using her own advice — networking being the theme of the book — she finally found an interested publisher through a personal contact after receiving rejections from all 11 of the publishers she had sent her manuscript.

Almond Cookies and Dragon Well Tea (Chicago: Polychrome Publishing, 1993), her first children's book, was very much autobiographical. She read from the story of how a white American girl overcomes her fear of visiting the home of her Chinese American friend and is delighted by the cultural differences.

In addition to being able to accept rejection, Ms. Chin-Lee said that a writer must be prepared to handle other criticism. "When my book came out, I cannot tell you how many times I was criticized for perpetuating stereotypes in my portrayal of the Chinese family as operating a laundry. But my grandfather indeed did have a laundry business in Washington's Chinatown. Going there as a child was a part of my own real experiences."

Her newest work is *A Is for Asia* (New York: Orchard Books, 1997). "I found alphabet books for animals, for Africa, for foods, but it seemed to me that Asia is too important a region for children growing up today to not be aware of." Ms. Chin-Lee read excerpts from the book. "*A Is for Asia* ... includes not only China, Japan, Korea and India, but also a large part of the former Soviet Union, most of the Middle East, and many of the island nations of the Pacific. Asia is home to more than half of the people in the world and birthplace to some of the world's oldest cultures. ... Q is for the Koran, the Muslim holy book. All over the Muslim world, both children and adults compete in singing the poetry of the Koran. Singing praises to Allah, a child's voice, pure and clear, rises to heaven." Illustrated by Yumi Heo, the book also introduces children to the many written scripts of Asian languages.

When asked about upcoming works, she said that she has collaborated with others on *A Is for the Americas*, a multicultural alphabet book that focuses on North and South America and is soon to be published. She is also writing a children's novel that is based on her mother's life growing up in Harrisburg, Pa., and Baltimore.

Cynthia Chin-Lee stressed that her need for personal expression is a prime motivator in her work. She resides in Palo Alto, Calif., with her husband and daughter. She majored in Asian Studies at Harvard University and was a fellow of the East-West Center in Hawaii. She is an award-winning speaker and an active member of professional and civic organizations in the San Francisco Bay area.

Ms. Wong is a staff member of the Asian Division.

Commissioning Composers

Koussevitzky Awards Announced

The Serge Koussevitzky Music Foundation in the Library of Congress and the Koussevitzky Music Foundation Inc. have awarded commissions for new musical works to 11 composers. The commissions are granted jointly by the foundations and the performing organizations that will present the newly composed works.

Award winners and their co-sponsoring groups are: Peter Alexander and the Meridian Arts Ensemble; David Chaitkin and the Francesco Trio; Chen Yi and the Women's Philharmonic; James Dashow and the Ensemble Europeo Antidogma; Richard Festinger and the Laurel Trio; Osvaldo Golijov and the Boston Musica Viva; Jonathan Harvey and the Riverside Symphony; Edwin London and the San Francisco Contemporary Music Players; Harvey Sollberger and the New York New Music Ensemble; Lewis Spratlan and the Dinosaur Annex Music Ensemble; and David Vayo and the Orkest de Volharding.

The Serge Koussevitzky Music Foundation and the Koussevitzky Music Foundation of New York, founded in 1950 and 1942, respectively, perpetuate Koussevitzky's lifelong efforts to encourage contemporary composers.

Serge Koussevitzky was conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra for 25 years, starting in 1924. He died in 1951. Works commissioned by him and the two foundations include masterpieces such as Benjamin Britten's *Peter Grimes* and Bela Bartók's *Concerto for Orchestra.*

Commissions are awarded annually and on a competitive basis to performing organizations and to composers without regard to national origin or affiliation. Groups must submit the name of a composer whose work they would like to commission jointly with the foundations, and must undertake to perform the work within two years of its completion. Manuscripts of commissioned works are deposited in the Music Division of the Library of Congress.

• **The Meridian Arts Ensemble,** a contemporary music group comprising a brass quartet and percussion, commissioned a new chamber work from **Peter Alexander.** Born in London in 1959, Mr. Alexander obtained a degree in percussion performance from the State University of New York at Purchase. He later studied composition at Rutgers University (M.A.) and at Harvard University (Ph.D.). His composition teachers have included Bernard Rands, Donald Martino, Earl Kim and Charles Wuorinen. Mr. Alexander has received the George Arthur Knight Prize, the Blodgett Artists' Competition Prize and the Rudolph Nissim/ASCAP award for his Symphony No. 1.

• **The Francesco Trio** of Berkeley, Calif., commissioned **David Chaitkin** to create a work for violin, violoncello and piano. Born in New York in 1938, Mr. Chaitkin holds degrees from Pomona College and from the University of California at Berkeley, where he studied with Seymour Shifrin, Luigi Dallapiccola, Andrew Imbrie and Arnold Elston. He has received several awards and fellowships, including those from the Guggenheim Foundation, the American Academy of Arts and Letters, the New York Foundation for the Arts, and the National Endowment for the Arts, as well as recording grants from the Aaron Copland Fund, the Alice M. Ditson Fund of Columbia University and the Martha Baird Rockefeller Fund.

• **The Women's Philharmonic** commissioned a concerto for violin and orchestra from composer **Chen Yi.** Ms. Chen, a native of Guangzhou, China, studied at the Beijing Conservatory with Wu Zu-qiang, and in 1986 became the first woman in China to receive a master's degree in composition. She emigrated to the United States to begin her doctoral studies at Columbia University; she received her Ph.D., with distinction, in 1993. Her principal composition teachers at Columbia were Chou Wen-chung and Mario Davidovsky. Ms. Chen has received numerous commissions and performances of her work from musical ensembles throughout the world, including the Brooklyn Philharmonic, the Women's Philharmonic, the Chanticleer vocal ensemble, the New York New Music Consort and the Hong Kong Chinese Orchestra. Ms. Chen serves on the faculty of the Peabody Institute of Johns Hopkins University and as composer-adviser with the American Composers' Orchestra.

• **The Ensemble Europeo Antidogma** of Torino, Italy, **commissioned James Dashow** to compose a work for instrumental ensemble and electronically produced sounds. Mr. Dashow was born in 1944 in Chicago and studied at Princeton and Brandeis universities and at the Accademia Nazionale di Santa Cecilia in Rome with Goffredo Petrassi. He has taught and lectured extensively throughout the United States and Europe: at the Experimental Music Studio at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at Princeton University and at the Centro di Sonologia Computazionale of the University of Padua. Mr. Dashow's numerous honors include grants and commissions from the Fromm, Rockefeller and Guggenheim foundations, the National Endowment for the Arts and the Prize of Distinction at the 1996 Ars Electronica Festival in Linz, Austria. He is also the author of the *Music30* computer language for digital sound synthesis.

• **The Laurel Trio** commissioned a new work for violin, violoncello and piano from composer **Richard Festinger.** Mr. Festinger attended San Francisco State University (B.A.) and the University of California at Berkeley (M.A., Ph.D.), where he studied composition with Andrew Imbrie. He has received commissions from such notable new-music ensembles as the San Francisco Contemporary Music Players, Parnassus and the New York New Music Ensemble. His music has been performed throughout the United States and Europe by organizations such as Speculum Musicae, New Millennium and the Berkeley Symphony Orchestra. A faculty member of San Francisco State University, Mr. Festinger also serves as director of that institution's Electronic Music Studio, and as a research affiliate of the Center for Computer Research in Music and Acoustics at Stanford University.

• **The Boston Musica Viva** commissioned **Osvaldo Golijov** to create a new work for three vocalists and chamber ensemble. Born in La Plata, Argentina, in 1960, Mr. Golijov lived in Jerusalem before moving to the United States in 1986. He subsequently studied at the University of Pennsylvania (Ph.D.) with George Crumb, and with Lukas Foss and Oliver Knussen at Tanglewood. Mr. Golijov's recent awards include two Kennedy Center Friedheim Awards, the Chamber Music Society of Lincoln Center's Stoeger Prize for Contemporary Music and the BMW Prize of the Munich Biennale. He has received commissions and grants from, among others, the Tanglewood and Oregon Bach festivals, the Guggenheim and Fromm foundations and the National Endowment for the Arts.

• **The Riverside Symphony** commissioned **Jonathan Harvey,** which marks the second Koussevitzky award for Mr. Harvey. His first commission, *Timepieces* for orchestra, was completed in 1988. Mr. Harvey was born in Sutton Coldfield, England, in 1939, and he attended St. John's College in Cambridge. Later, at the urging of Benjamin Britten, he studied composition with Erwin Stein and Hans Keller, which provided him with a profound understanding of serial technique. After completing his Ph.D. at Edinburgh University in 1964, Mr. Harvey studied electronic music and composition with Milton Babbitt at Princeton University. In 1972 he was awarded the Mus.D. degree from Cambridge University. Mr. Harvey has received commissions from Europe's leading contemporary music ensembles and has recently worked with the Ensemble Modern at German Radio's Cologne studios, as did electronic music pioneer Karlheinz Stockhausen, about whom Mr. Harvey has written an authoritative study (*The Music of Karlheinz Stockhausen,* London, 1975).

• **The San Francisco Contemporary Music Players** commissioned a new chamber work from **Edwin London.** Born in Philadelphia in 1929, Mr. London began his musical career as a hornist, playing principal horn in the Orquestra Sinfonica de Venezuela, as well as with other ensembles, including the Oscar Pettiford Jazz Band. He attended the Oberlin College Conservatory (M.A.) and the University of Iowa (M.F.A., Ph.D.), where his composition instructors included Luigi Dallapiccola, Darius Milhaud, Gunther Schuller and Philip Bezanson. Mr. London has received many awards and fellowships, including those from the Guggenheim Foundation, the Governor's Award from the State of Ohio, the American Music Center Letter of Distinction and the National Endowment for the Arts. In addition to his teaching duties at Cleveland State University, Mr. London serves as music director for the Cleveland Chamber Symphony and the new music choral ensemble Ineluctable Modality, both of which he founded.

• **The New York New Music Ensemble** instructed **Harvey Sollberger** to compose a work for chamber ensemble. This is the second Koussevitzky Foundations commission for Mr. Sollberger. A native of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Mr. Sollberger studied at the University of Iowa with Philip Bezanson, and at Columbia University with Jack Beeson and Otto Luening. He has received awards from the National Institute of Arts and Letters, the Guggenheim and Naumberg foundations, the New York State Council on the Arts, and in 1981, a special grant from the Fromm Foundation at Harvard University in recognition of his "distinguished service in the cause of contemporary music." Mr. Sollberger has taught at Columbia University, Indiana University and the Manhattan School of Music. He is a faculty member of the University of California at San Diego.

• **Lewis Spratlan** was commissioned by the Foundations and the **Dinosaur Annex Music Ensemble** of Boston to compose a new work for chamber ensemble. Mr. Spratlan was born in Miami in 1940. He studied oboe, theory and composition at Yale University's School of Music, where his principal teachers were Mel Powell, Gunther Schuller, Donald Martino and Yehudi Wyner. He has received awards from the Guggenheim Foundation, the MacDowell Colony, the National Endowment for the Arts, and the Massachusetts Arts and Humanities Foundation, among others. In 1989, Mr. Spratlan toured the Soviet Union under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation, the International Research and Exchange Board and the Soviet Composers' Union, which sponsored performances of his works. He is a faculty member at Amherst College.

• **The Orkest de Volharding** of Amsterdam, the Netherlands, commissioned a new work for 13 instrumentalists from composer **David Vayo.** Mr. Vayo is a faculty member of the Illinois Wesleyan University, where he teaches composition, theory and Latin American music. He has also taught at Connecticut College and at the National University of Costa Rica. Mr. Vayo has studied at the University of Michigan with Leslie Bassett and William Bolcom, and at Indiana University with Frederick Fox and Juan Orrego-Salas. He has received awards from ASCAP, the American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters, and the American Music Center, among others. Mr. Vayo also serves as Membership Chair for the Society of Composers. □

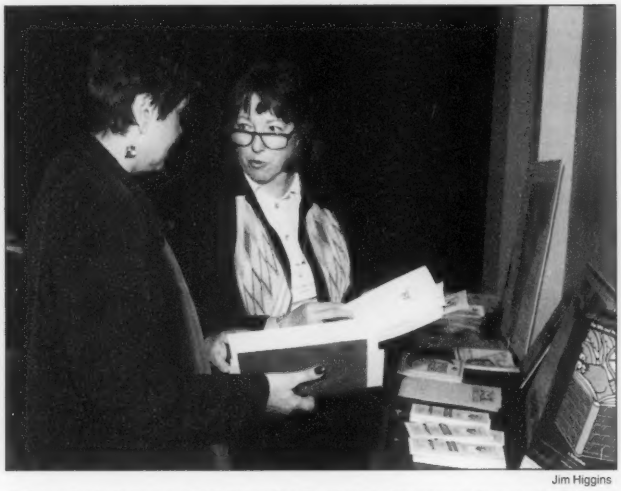
Aronson
continued from page 182

no more," noted Mr. Aronson.

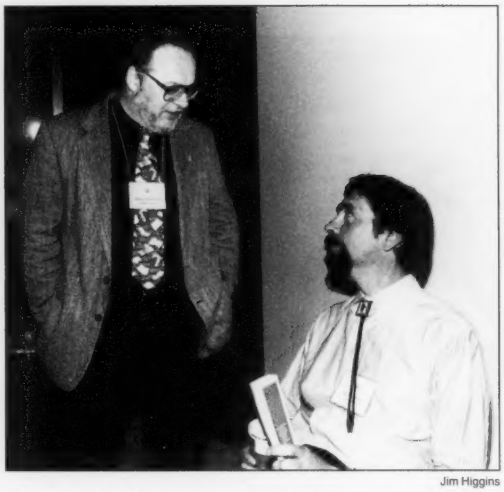
Fifty years later, the argument has been made that Israel, surrounded by hostile neighbors, still lives in a trap. Mr. Aronson disagrees, asserting that Israel's situation is difficult but workable. "The trap is behind us. We won our war. We can make concessions. We can make peace with our neighbors. We control our lives and destiny. We are not trapped anymore."

Mr. Aronson's lecture was sponsored by the Hebraic Section of the African and Middle Eastern Division, the Office of Scholarly Programs and the Embassy of Israel, and made possible by a grant from the Naomi and Nehemiah Cohen Foundation.

The Library will commemorate the founding of Israel in 1948 through an exhibition of Judaica, slated to open on Sept. 16 in the North Gallery of the Great Hall of the Jefferson Building. The exhibition will include approximately 50 items selected from the Library's acclaimed Judaica exhibition "From the Ends of the Earth: Judaic Treasures of the Library of Congress," as well as a number of items chosen especially for this exhibition.



Jim Higgins



Jim Higgins

Alice Calabrese and Sandy Bellatti discuss the activities of the Illinois Center for the Book; James Gollata of Wisconsin and Jim Robbins of Montana exchange ideas.

News from the Center for the Book

State Centers Convene for 'Idea Exchange Day'

The awarding of Boorstin Center for the Book awards to Vermont and Oklahoma, the official announcement of the creation of the Nevada Center for the Book, and a lively discussion of reading promotion and literacy projects were highlights of the ninth annual state center "idea exchange day," held at the Library on May 4.

Twenty-six states sent representatives or delegations; in all, 60 reading promoters from around the country shared ideas and information.

"State center day is part educational experience and part pep rally," said Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole. "Each of our affiliated state centers has an opportunity to report, brag a little and of course to borrow ideas that work from the other centers. The enthusiasm and creativity of the state centers is what makes the Center for the Book endeavor a success story."

On behalf of Librarian of Congress Emeritus Daniel J. Boorstin and his wife, Ruth, Mr. Cole presented the 1998 Boorstin Center for the Book Awards to the Vermont and Oklahoma Centers for the Book. Each of the annual awards includes a cash prize of $5,000. The awards are supported by a gift from Dr. Boorstin, who founded the Center for the Book in 1977.

The National Award, won by the Vermont center, recognizes the contribution that a state center has made to the Center for the Book's overall program. The Vermont center's recruitment and involvement of other state centers in reading promotion initiatives such as "Mother Goose Asks Why?" was cited in the award, which was accepted by Vermont center Executive Director Sally Anderson. The Vermont center became an official affiliate in 1994.

The State Award, won by Oklahoma, recognizes a specific state project or initiative. In presenting the award to Oklahoma Center for the Book Director Glenda Carlile, Mr. Cole cited the success of the Oklahoma center's annual Oklahoma Book Awards program. The Oklahoma center became a Library of Congress affiliate in 1986 and established its awards program in 1990.

Mr. Cole also presented recognition certificates to 1997 Boorstin Award winners Florida (National Award) and Nebraska (State Award).

The new Nevada Center for the Book is located at the Nevada State Library and Archives in Carson City. Coordinator Martha Gould and Bonnie Buckley of the State Library represented Nevada on May 4 and described forthcoming projects such as the development of a literary map, participation in the annual Nevada Day celebration and, with the Nevada Humanities Council, sponsorship of the annual Great Basin Book Festival.

The discussions on May 4 were organized around two major topics: organizational issues and programming. Organizational concerns included staffing, fund-raising, advisory boards, Web sites (22 state centers have Web sites, all linked to the LC Center for the Book's site) and relationships with other organizations.

The programming discussions included a review of current projects in which many state centers participate, including the "Building a Nation of Readers" national reading promotion campaign; the "Letters About Literature" student essay contest (21 state centers are involved); and the "River of Words" environmental poetry and art project. The list of new or prospective projects in which state centers will participate included the Library of Con-

gress Bicentennial in the year 2000, particularly the "Favorite Poem" project initiated by Poet Laureate Robert Pinsky and supported directly by the Center for the Book; the "Mother Goose Asks Why?" science book and family literacy project of the Vermont Center for the Book; "Literary Heritage USA," a project with Friends of Libraries U.S.A.; and the Viburnum Foundation Family Literacy Project, which will operate in eight rural states in 1998-99.

Each state center presented highlights about its activities and future plans. Examples included: "Wisconsin Authors Speak," which brings authors to small communities throughout the state; a children's writing camp (Montana); the annual Illinois Authors Book Fair; a family literacy program that can be replicated in different parts of the state (Connecticut); and "New Books, New Readers" book discussion groups for adults who are new or infrequent readers and the "Born to Read" family literacy project (Maine, pictured below).

Other plans include the 1998 Ohio Summer Reading program ("Drop Anchor in a Good Book"); a new fund to support the Michigan Center for the Book; California Literary Landmarks; Alaska's Writing Rendezvous and its Contribution to Literacy in Alaska Awards; the Neighborhood Reading Program (Vermont); the "Write from Maryland" author recognition program; Choices for the 21st Century and Let's Talk About It discussion programs (North Carolina); a program featuring Poet Laureate Robert Pinsky that also was a fund-raiser (New Mexico); a traveling exhibit, "From Clay Tablets to Compact Discs: The Story of the Book" (Texas); a new host site (the Nebraska Library Commission) for Nebraska; and planning grants from the Lila Wallace-Reader's Digest Fund for "Audiences for Literature Network," a literary initiative (Florida and Washington).

Jim Higgins

John Cole presents the Boorstin Award to Oklahoma's Glenda Carlile.

"The Poets Among Us" reading and discussion series (Washington); the Young Fugitive Writers' Workshop (Tennessee); the Virginia Authors' Room and Virginia Reads poster project; a literary guide for the state of Georgia; an annual Celebration of the Book and a guide to the state's literary heritage (Missouri); an annual celebration of Louisiana historical writing; and the "Books & Co." author-interview television program (Arizona).

Special guests and speakers at the meeting included Center for the Book consultants Virginia Mathews (Viburnum Family Literacy Project) and Cathy Gourley ("Letters About Literature" project); Pamela Michael, director of the "River of Words" project; Sandy Dolnick, executive director of Friends of Libraries U.S.A., Susan Graseck and Megan Secotore, Choices Education Project; Jim Kelly of the University of Massachusetts — Amherst, who described efforts under way to create a Massachusetts Center for the Book; and Esther Fann, representing the Antiquarian Booksellers Association of America.

In his remarks on the "state" of the Center for the Book, John Cole reported on the year's activities and the continued growth of the center's network of affiliated state centers and organizational partners. He emphasized the increasing importance of the center's site on the World Wide Web, which has expanded into a significant and increasingly popular resource for the entire book and reading community.

Looking ahead, he reported that William R. Ferris, the new chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities, was eager to strengthen partnerships between state humanities councils and state centers for the book. Currently two state centers (Maine and Tennessee) actually are divisions of state humanities councils, and many other state centers receive substantial support from state humanities councils. Another new direction is the creation of local centers for the book that are affiliated with the state center. The Virginia Center for the Book has taken the lead and, he noted, brought copies of its affiliation guidelines to the meeting.

For information about the Center for the Book and its affiliated state center program and for the Web site addresses of state centers, contact the Center for the Book, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington, DC 20540-4920, (202) 707-5221 (telephone), (202) 707-0269 (fax), or visit the center's Web site at: http://lcweb.loc.gov/loc/cfbook/. □

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
101 INDEPENDENCE AVE. S.E.
WASHINGTON, DC 20540-1610

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE $300

BULK RATE
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
WASHINGTON, DC
PERMIT No. G-103

DATED MATERIAL

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
INFORMATION BULLETIN

ISSN 0041-7904

If you wish to be removed from the mailing list for this publication check here ☐ and return this page to the above address. If change is required enter on address label and return.

005
0163206
Univ Microfilms International
ATTN Serials Acquisitions Dept
300 North Zeeb Road
Ann Arbor MI 48106